

REVERE LINCOLN'S MEMORY

Birthday of the Great Emancipator is Loyal Observed.

LESSONS OF HIS LIFE ARE ILLUSTRATED

Ex-President Harrison Responds to "Lincoln" at the Marquette Club's Annual Banquet at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was generally observed here today by exercises in the schools and by various banquets. The principal banquet of the evening, however, was the twelfth annual affair of the Marquette club, which was held at the Auditorium hotel. Fully 600 members of the club were present and the speeches in reply to the toasts were received with great applause.

Ex-President Harrison was the speaker of the evening and his address on "Abraham Lincoln" was received with enthusiastic manifestations of approval. President P. G. Paulding of the Marquette club opened the exercises with a brief address and then introduced Congressman Boutelle of Illinois, who spoke on "Chicago—A Political Storm Center."

The observation of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, which has become now so widely celebrated, is in truth a very old custom, but more and more the orators of these occasions are turning from biography and eulogy, and assume the duty of applying to pending public questions the principles illustrated in the life of Lincoln in the public utterances of the man whose birth we commemorate.

And after all we must be sure that the great simple-hearted patriot would have wished it so. Plattery did not soothe the heart of Lincoln, and he would not have been a prescriptive of friendship, not without ambition to be esteemed, and the overmastering and dominating desire of his life was to be useful to his country and to his countrymen.

BORN IN A CABIN. No college of arts had been opened to his struggling youth. He had been born in a cabin and reared among the unlettered. His was a rural life, and he grew up in a country lawyer, yet, in all these conditions and associations, he was a leader at the end of the line. He was a leader in the story telling, in the broad common sense in which he did small things he was larger than any situation he was placed in. Europe did not know him. To the south, and to not a few in the north, he was a name, but not a man. His ambitions upward, a reckless disregard of the world, but his heart, not only in the cavalier, the man who felt toll to be a stain, despised this son of the people, this son of the soil.

He was distinguished from the abolition leaders by his kindliness with which he judged the south and the slaveholder. He was opposed to human slavery, not because it was a crime, but because upon reasons that kindness to the slave did not answer. "All men" included the black man, and he believed that the human enactment cannot pass the limits of the state; God's law embraces creation. Mr. Lincoln's great strength was that he has justified his faith. If the panorama of the years from 1801 to 1865 could have been rolled before his eyes, he would have said that he was adequate for the great occasion. And yet, in the story of the civil war, he is revealed to us, standing above the fray, in a calm, dispassionate, and unflinching manner, the man who has adapted to the duties of the presidency.

Mr. Lincoln loved the "plain people," out of the ranks he came; but not with a class love. He never pardoned to ignorance or sought approval in the eyes of the masses. The equality of men in rights and burdens; justice to all, a government by all the people, for all the people, and in the favor of the general good.

Following Mr. Harrison came Justice David J. Brewer of the United States supreme court, who spoke on "The Nation's Anchor," the court of which he is a member.

SPEECH BY GAGE. He was followed by Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the war, who spoke on "The Government and Finance."

On an occasion where patriotic sentiments are given the place of honor, where the prescriptive of duty is the keynote, the introduction of a theme as cold and unimpassioned as the one which Gage allotted to me strikes the mind in its first impressions as a false note. In an otherwise earnest and noble speech, the speaker's thought, however, it will be perceived that in the great patriotic struggle which we have just passed through, Lincoln this question of "Government Finance" was a question not less difficult, and less important, than that of the political questions which burdened him with their inconceivable weight.

It was quickly recognized by the new president that the three elements necessary to a successful government are: a strong army, a strong navy, and a strong treasury. The human nature is transformed they will be equally necessary in the future. How could the government be maintained if it were not supplemented in proper time and place the other? This was the problem forced upon that comparatively young man, and he solved it. He who went to his task with the simplicity of good will for all men, a man who would peace and justice to all, who was burdened like him, who was ever manly devotion to liberty, capable of all sacrifice, patient and hopeful where others despaired, firm and unshaken where others wavered, in grateful remembrance of them both, the world speaks in one breath the names of Washington and Lincoln.

Untrained in finance, within a period of four years Mr. Lincoln was to provide the means for an expenditure greater than the total expenditures from the public treasury during its whole history. He was to provide the means for a war which would cost the lives of more than a million men, and the expenditure of more than a billion dollars. He was to provide the means for a war which would cost the lives of more than a million men, and the expenditure of more than a billion dollars.

of doubt, but a feeling, a feeling a future over which the dark clouds of uncertainty were gathering with an ever-increasing menace.

Looking backward now to that dark period it is refreshing to remember that the first act of government, Lincoln's act, was to provide the means for a war which would cost the lives of more than a million men, and the expenditure of more than a billion dollars.

WAR DEBT IS APPALLING. When the war was over the debt of our government, as then known, amounted to \$2,460,000,000. It was payable on demand. The annual interest charge was \$125,000,000. The means secured by this government were not alone sufficient for the war expenditures. The revenues of the government had increased by taxation upon everything that could be made to yield revenue. The income of the treasury from all sources in the year 1865 was \$100,000,000.

THE DEBT IS A DANGEROUS AGENCY. The expectation existed that redemption would be made by the sale of the public lands, and by the issue of government bonds. The government was to issue bonds to the amount of \$450,000,000 by the sale of the bonds preparatory to the redemption of the debt. The government was to issue bonds to the amount of \$450,000,000 by the sale of the bonds preparatory to the redemption of the debt.

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Roosvelt, First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath, Editor of the Omaha Daily Bee, Mayor W. L. Strong, General Thomas T. Eckert and George W. Smalley.

President Depew called for order shortly after 9 o'clock, and after the reading of the address which he referred to Theodore Roosevelt as "The Cynical Dutchman," and to Mr. Beveridge as "a young orator of the west, the ablest and best equipped presidents we ever had," said, in part:

Thank heaven, the clear and superb utterance of President McKinley at the inauguration banquet "As was said, it is an impregnable front of the managers of the house of representatives have cleared the atmosphere of the country, and the music for national credit and republican hope."

It has been the glory of the republican party as distinguished from the democratic party that its principles and policies were not in a free trade state, protectionist in a protectionist state, sound money in a sound money state, free silver in a free silver state, but the republican, whether of the north or south, or whether of the east or west, belonged to one party which stood for the principles for every latitude and longitude.

It is an axiom almost, in Washington, that the utterances of McKinley, and of Gage, and of Reed, and of Dingley, are good principles, but the policy is not. It is won upon the maxim recently enunciated by Mark Twain, "I believe in believing what you know is not true."

Mr. Depew called on Mr. Beveridge to respond to the toast "As was said, it is an impregnable front of the managers of the house of representatives have cleared the atmosphere of the country, and the music for national credit and republican hope."

NEEDS OF THE NAVY. Theodore Roosevelt was the next speaker. He said: "When I speak of the United States navy there is a surplus revenue of \$100,000,000 for when we reach the water line we get beyond the domain of party. In preparing the budget for the next year, we should stand alike."

Fifteen years ago we had no standing navy. In 1870, by the act of the congress, a navy has been built up until it can fairly claim to be about a tithe of that of Germany for 1870. In his treatment of the navy, as large as it should be, and to the equip and fit other nations pass us when we have made so good a navy as that of those blunders which are worse than none.

The fate of China today the shrill advocates of intelligent peacefulness should not be allowed to make us forget the need to teach them, if they are capable of learning, that unless we are prepared some day to suffer humiliation and insult, which would make every high-minded American citizen who is not a foreigner, we must be ready in time of need to do as our forefathers did, and to stand up for our rights. We are ready and able to appeal to the ultimate arbitration of the sword.

It was almost midnight when Congressman Boutelle of Illinois, who spoke on "Chicago—A Political Storm Center," was the next speaker. He said: "When I speak of the United States navy there is a surplus revenue of \$100,000,000 for when we reach the water line we get beyond the domain of party. In preparing the budget for the next year, we should stand alike."

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Letters of regret from President McKinley and from Secretary of the Interior, Hon. W. Williamsport, Pa., Feb. 12.—The Young Men's Republican club observed Lincoln day by a banquet this evening. The toasts were: "As was said, it is an impregnable front of the managers of the house of representatives have cleared the atmosphere of the country, and the music for national credit and republican hope."

It is the Pen Used in Signing the Emancipation Proclamation. NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Addison F. Andrews, son of the late Rufus P. Andrews, who was surveyor of the port of New York under Ashburton, today presented to the New York Press club the pen with which Lincoln signed the proclamation of emancipation. This pen was given to Rufus P. Andrews by Mrs. Lincoln shortly after the president's death, when she was distributing pen memorials to the various kindred friends of the president, and it has never been out of the possession of the family of Mr. Andrews. The man who now presents it to the Press club is a life member of that club.

Will Protect the National Flag. NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—A new patriotic society was organized today in the council chamber at the city hall. It will be known as the American Flag association, and its membership will be made up from committees selected from the various patriotic societies of the country. Its object will be to protect the national flag from desecration. These officers were elected: President, Ralph E. Prime; vice president, General O. J. Baile, secretary, J. A. Leonard; treasurer, J. L. Ward.

Arrested for Fighting. L. Shek and T. C. Crove were arrested last night for coming to blows in a Fifteenth street saloon. One of the men had the impression that he was perfectly competent to face a foreigner, and he was accordingly with the first man. Both of the combatants were bruised about the face.

LOCAL EMBROIDERIES. The teachers of Douglas county held their meeting in Omaha yesterday afternoon, occupying court room No. 3. The program is a literary one, closing with a reception of the new teachers.

Omaha Lodge No. 18, Ancient Order of United Workmen, gave a regular monthly entertainment on next Tuesday evening. An excellent program has been arranged, and there is every promise that an enjoyable evening will be had. A prize masquerade ball was given by Germania Grove No. 6, Woodmen Circle, in Orpheum hall last night. There was a good attendance and a number of very taking dances were given. The program of dances kept the guests for several hours.

Henry Liebenberg, a half demoted vagrant, was picked up by the police near the depot last night. He was carrying a gunnysack containing some scraps of old harness which he had paroled from different pieces. He was locked up as a suspicious character.

The Foresters of B. & M. camp, No. 2722, Modern Woodmen of America, gave their first masquerade ball last Friday evening in Woolman hall. The program was a very enjoyable one, and all voted the affair a grand success. The music was furnished by the camp's orchestra and was one of the features of the evening.

Robert Borgher, while looking for some excitement yesterday afternoon made the acquaintance of Annie Nelson and Minnie Turlington, who live in a shack near Twelfth street and the river. The women were passed in drinking beer. When Borgher left the place he discovered that he had been robbed of \$25. The women have been arrested.

The only business transacted by the Board of Park Commissioners yesterday was to formally approve the proposition to ask the city council to purchase the land on which the proposed central boulevard is to be located. The members present were unanimous in their approval of the project, and the further advancement of the enterprise rests with the council.

William Norton, arrested for throwing the family effects into the street, for beating his wife and then attempting to tear the house down, was held in the city jail for several days on the street by Judge Gordon. Norton's wife appeared in court and testified that he had drunk liquor for a long period of time. During the time he was drunk he was always very abusive.

A document that attracts considerable attention has been filed in the office of the register and clerk of the court. It is a patent for the northeast quarter section 11, town 16, range 11, Douglas county. It is signed by James Buchanan, Robert A. Valentine, and J. A. Leonard, secretary, and J. N. Granger, recorder of the general land office. The land covered by the patent is situated some ten miles northwest from Omaha.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS. Dr. Harris of Valley is in the city. C. R. Glover of Valentine is a city visitor. George A. Mead of Fremont is at the Millard. T. V. Ayers of New York is at the Millard. J. W. Hubert of New York is at the Millard. Joseph Alter of Alma, Neb., is a Mercer guest. George W. Little of Lyons was in the city yesterday.

EXPLANATION IS WANTED

McKinley Wants Spain to Do the Correct Thing.

ONE FEATURE OF DE LOME LETTER OPEN

Spain Expected to Disavow Sentiments Implying Bad Faith in Dealings with the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The policy of the administration concerning the De Lome incident can be stated briefly and definitely—and an authority not open to question—as follows: The president is awaiting the full report of United States Minister Woodford, who in the brief report already made, stated that the personal attitude of the late minister to the president was concerned, the incident is undoubtedly closed. No demand has been, or will be, made, according to the present intentions, for a disavowal of them, though should it be made it would be regarded as a graceful act.

But the inferences in the letter which bring in question Spain's good faith on questions of reciprocity, and an insupportable autonomy for Cuba, and disavowed voluntarily, may become the subject of further diplomatic correspondence, though as to this matter, as has been stated heretofore, the president has no objection to the candid fuller advice before anything is decided upon. This feature of the ex-minister's letter is entirely dissociated from the personal belief which was acted upon by Mr. De Lome's resignation, if indeed not upon the contents of the letter. There is reason to believe that the act of the Spanish foreign office did not have before it the full text of the letter, and may have acted on the assumption that the document contained only personal criticisms upon the president. In this case the statements respecting the autonomy of Cuba, and the insupportable autonomy for Cuba, and disavowed voluntarily, may be regarded as of greater importance than the personal criticisms passed by the minister upon the president, may not have been received by the Spanish government. The fact that Senator Canalejas, the person addressed by the minister, who is now in Madrid, is said to have declared to the government that he would not accept the letter, would warrant such an assumption, unless the cable has been freely used by the Spanish legation here, for this government has not called the letter to attention.

At the Spanish legation affairs have assumed a normal condition. Señor du Bose is in charge. He did not go to the State department this morning. This afternoon, made calls on the foreign representatives, thus fulfilling a social and an official duty which the act of his assuming charge of the post is made known to them.

Senator Lome is busy winding up his affairs and preparing for departure. The time of leaving has not been set. Mme. Lome, with her children, will be in the work of packing, and reports of her being prostrated by the recent occurrence are groundless.

Some attention has come to anyone at the legation as to the new minister. The several names mentioned in the newspapers are well known, but all comment is regarded as purely conjectural.

EMIGRANT BILL TO GO OVER. Decided On by the Members of the Committee. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—It has been practically settled by the members of the house and members of the committee on immigration, that the immigrant bill will not be called up for consideration during the present session. This program is the result not only of pressing legislation of a much more important character, but to the desire of the members of the committee to get the bill out of the house from Washington before warm weather sets in, in order to give them time to get ready for the fall campaign. Representative Hanson of North Dakota, who is a member of the immigration committee, said today that it was the present intention of the committee to fight shy of any direct legislation affecting immigration, and that the whole subject would in all probability go over until the short session of congress, commencing December next.

The Lower Brule and Rosebud from South Dakota leave for home Monday. Inspector McLaughlin leaves Tuesday and expected to accompany the reservation about March 5, which will be at once transmitted to congress for ratification.

Postmasters appointed today were as follows: Nebraska—Matthew Farran, at Beemer, Cuming county, vice P. S. McGuire, removed; Samuel M. Welman, at Elba, Howard county, vice M. H. Helm, removed; A. J. Marshall, at Gilead, Tim, removed; A. J. Williams, at Lincoln, vice C. W. Brant, removed; William E. Campbell, at Mead, Saunders county, vice Katie F. Keen, removed; William L. Clark, at St. Paul, Buffalo county, vice C. R. Brant, removed; Andrew C. Leas, at Tarnov, Platte county, vice M. C. Skurha, removed.

Edwin C. Wigginton of Nebraska, employed in the pension office, was today promoted from a \$1,000 to \$1,100 clerkship. The contract for carrying the mail between Fuller and Osage, Ia., was today awarded to G. Cowles at \$125 a year. F. J. Hudson of North Carolina has been appointed day teacher at Pine Ridge, S. D., at \$400 per annum.

Patents to Western Inventors. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—(Special.)—Patents were issued today as follows: Nebraska—Luther Baird, Omaha, washing machine; Silas G. Dean, Norfolk, window bracket; Anna S. Fridolph, Wayne, washing machine; John M. Lucas, Lincoln, pneumatic tire; Oscar M. Miller, Benedict, combination

Seems Strange.

Many men after closely inspecting our woollens—critically examining the workmanship and trimmings of garments—seem puzzled at our low prices. They cannot understand why there should be such a vast difference in the prices we quote—and those of the HIGH TONED CREDIT TAILOR.

There's no secret about it! We're glad to have you know—and the wider 'tis known, the better for us.

We buy shrewdly for CASH—often the entire output of a woolen mill—and then regulate our prices, on a large business—on a cash basis—and a small profit.

We have built up the LARGEST TAILORING BUSINESS the world has ever known—on this plan.

\$\$\$\$\$\$ TROUSERS—4-5-6-7-8-9. \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ SUITS—15-20-25-30-35. \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ SPRING OVERCOATS—15 to 40. \$ \$ \$ \$ \$



209 and 211 S. 15th St. - - - Karbach Block.

wrench; Joseph N. Uri, Steinhauser, fire escape; Allen Brothers, Omaha, trade mark on baking powder and yeast.

Ensign Breckinridge is Washed Overboard from the Cushing. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The following telegram has been received at the State department from Havana on Consul Loe's dated yesterday: "Ensign J. R. Breckinridge of the Cushing was washed overboard and drowned a few hours before the arrival of the vessel in this port. The body was recovered and I am arranging to have it embalmed and sent home tomorrow."

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Drexel Shoe Co., 1419 FARNAM STREET. We've sold lots of second hand pianos in our business times—and they've been satisfactory to the buyers—but the most satisfactory piano sale we can make to all concerned is a Kimball piano—the piano that needs no recommendation from us—but we'll sell you one—and guarantee it, too—it is a piano that you can buy and be sure of getting the best—even if you know nothing about a piano—the greatest musicians of the world endorse the Kimball—why shouldn't you?—Our terms on this famous instrument are very easy—while the price is about the same as on some that are not as good.

A. HOSPE, Music and Art. 1513 Douglas. IF YOU WOULD BE MY VALENTINE! - - - OH!